### Amnsements.

AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn-3-8:15-Buffalo Bill's Wild West, AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN-S-Vaudeville. ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Concert and Vaudeville.

CASINO-8:15-The Passing Show-8 to 1-Roof Garden, Vaudeville.

EDEN MUSEE-11 to 11-World in Wax. ELDORADO-5 p. m.—Gilmore's 224 Regiment Band. 830 Grand Ballet and Living Pictures. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2:15-8:15 The Mikado. COSTER & BIAL'S 2 8 Vandeville.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-1 to 6 and 8 to 12 Mam-moth Serpograph, of the World's Fair. MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-8 to 12-Vaude-

MANHATTAN REACH-Afternoon and Evening Sousa Concert and Hagenbeck's Trained Animals, Eveningand Grand Fire

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### Business Montes.

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# New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1894.

### FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The new French torpedo-boat Le Jean Bart, and caught fire while running for legislation bought outright the very legislation marks on this subject, instead of being printed Boulogne, at which port she was abandoned by her crew. - The Britannia defeated the Vigi- No excuse that the President could offer would lant in a race over the Dublin Bay course === Placards have been posted throughout Paris, threatening bomb explosions by Anarchists. === Isinglass defeated Ladas in the Eclipse

Congress.-Both branches in session, = Senate: President Cleveland's letter to Chairman Wilson was the subject of a sharp debate, in which Senators Hill, Smith. Vest and others took part, = House. The Tucker resolution for election of Senators by the popular vote was dis-

Domestic.-Four hundred pounds of powder exploded at Fort Pulaski. Ga., fatally injuring the the Indian Head proving ground near Washing ton, = The New-York baseball team was defeated by the Boston team. - The commencement exercises of the Ocean Grove Chautauqua were held; Bishop Vincent made the oration. . Joseph. Wallwitz was hanged in the Trenton penitentiary for the murder of a keeper. The Lakeview Handicap at Washington Park was won by Gath, Lissak second.

City and Suburban.-The police trials were continued, but little testimony was brought out, the principal incident of the day being a brutal and shameful attack of Louis J. Grant, a lawyer for the defence, on Mr. Wellman, ...... More testimony was given by attendants in favor of the management of the Ward's Island Insan-Asylum. - Orders were given for the cruise Columbia to sail for Bluefields to-day. Stocks dull and featureless. Uncertainty about tariff legislation led to large shipments of gold to Europe and Canada. In spite of the exports rates for exchange were strong.

ing cloudiness and thunder-storms; decidedly cooler in the evening. Temperature yesterday Lowest, 75 degrees; highest, 95; average, 84.

Persons going out of town for the summer either to the summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The prestige of a long series of victories count ed for little when the Giants faced the Bostons on the grounds of the latter yesterday. They managed to make only a single run, agains twelve by their opponents, of which the extraor dinary number of eight were piled up in the second inning. The game was ended then and there to all intents and purposes. The admirers of the New-York team had reason to expect a

more brilliant record for them in Boston.

Americans' confidence in the Vigilant cannot be maintained much longer. She has now had nine contests with the Britannia, and has won once. In that race the Prince's yacht was disabled, but by common consent the American would have won on her merits had the Britannia remained in the race to the finish. Still, the two boats are very evenly matched; the Britannia, it must be admitted, appears to be a triffe the better in fair weather, or else she is better handled. The course yesterday was more open than those previously sailed over, but it has no less than twelve turns. The weather was vari able: It is noticeable that whenever the wind freshened the Vigilant immediately began to gain. The Britannia had the advantage at the start by 35 seconds, and won by 1 minute 57 seconds actual time, thus gaining only 1 minute

The contrast between New-York and Brooklyn in point of water supply is far from gratifying to our neighbors across the East River. New-York began betimes the work of providing more water, and now has enough on hand to last the remainder of the year if there should be no rain during that time. Brooklyn, on the other hand, is threatened with a serious shortage, and the Mayor and other officials are exhausting efforts 'a trying to induce the Board of Aldermen

a million. Furthermore, it is stated by the Health Commissioner that some of the water now used by Brooklyn is scarcely fit for consumption. It seems impossible that the Alder-BRIGHTON BEACH MUSIC HALL-8-Seld Society Con- men can fail to see the force of the arguments and appeals addressed to them.

> as we have been having for several days past. But the question how to keep cool is vital, and goes to the marrow of the subject. One of the Senator Hill's own courage and devotion to best prescriptions undoubtedly is not to think Democratic principles; and in any event he will too much about the heat, or at least not to not be grateful to the candid friend who premaworry about it. If one dresses rationally, keeps turely sets up a standard of Executive duty and moderately busy, abjures deluding "cooling "drinks," and avoids frequent consultations of the thermometer, it is possible for him to be proval of the President's views on the quesfairly comfortable even when the mercury is ranging between 95° and 100°. Happily, the present hot spell is not likely to be of long continuance, for cooler weather and much-needed showers are predicted for to-day.

The puerile performances of the light-waisted lawyers who are trying hard to delay and embarrass the trials before the Police Board were begun early yesterday and continued all day It is exasperating enough for them to harry witnesses, to raise frivolous objections, to propound no end of foolish questions and to indulge in remarks and comments that are clearly out of order; but when they go so far as to make a gratuitous and insulting attack upon a lawyer like Assistant District-Attorney Wellman, it is time to call a halt. Mr. Fromme and Mr. Grant have become insufferable nuisances. They know perfectly well that before a Judge their conduct would involve serious consequences. The Police Board sitting as a trial body is a quasi-court. The Commissioners cannot declare a lawyer guilty of contempt, but they ought at least to have the right of refusing admission to their courtroom to men who act in a disorderly and improper manner.

SENATORS ATTACKING THE PRESIDENT.

Yesterday's debate in the Senate brought out in strong light the one weakness in the President's position to which The Tribune calls at relation to free raw materials as an abstract tention. In virtuous indignation he denounced a corrupt and infamous bargain, and yet was letter on grounds of expediency. willing to give to the Sugar Trust, the chief "time," he remarks, "for diplomacy, statesmanperpetrator of the offence, the millions of plun- "ship and conciliation rather than recrimination der it had sought to get. With burning horror for the crime, he proposed to leave the stelen not forbear intimating that the President's goods to the criminal. Denouncing in strong words the sale and surrender of the Senate to dented and possibly indiscreet, and that the letmonopolies, he suggested that the worst and ter may operate "as a firebrand to spread the most costly of the monopolies should have what it wanted. His language as to the Sugar Trust | the President will derive little comfort from the was not so explicit as this, it is true, but it | Senator's peculiar demonstration in his favor. pointed unmistakably to the adoption of a high | But that will not be the Senator's fault. His ad valorem duty, which would inevitably carry recent experiences in the Senate have been pewith it a large discrimination in favor of the sugar refiner. In a telegram from a Louislana left him very much to himself. He has earned member, which has been published, it is distinetly asserted that the President proposed and would approve a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem. which would be a grant of some millions to the

This position the President excuses in his letter on the ground that sugar is a proper obduties thereon should not be influenced by the to have disturbed even so much as the surface ject of taxation, and that the adjustment of sugar scandal. The public, it is clear, has of affairs. We suspect that this is a disappoint a different opinion. It is not pleased to have ment to Hogg. When Hogg sees that his reupon which all the Nation's industries depend. reconcile the public to the sugar bargain, and and accompanied with serious editorial conhis failure to condemn that shameless perform- ments by the great newspapers on the "crisis" ance in the plainest and strongest words was the fatal defect of his otherwise powerful letter. Moreover, from a partisan point of view it gave no comment whatever, he will, no doubt, feel his opponents an advantage. They were able to like planting himself somewhere near the centre maintain that the Bill of Sale had been bought of the imperial principality over which he prethrough the Senate by the Sugar Trust, and for sides and kleking himself with assiduity to the its especial benefit, and that in yielding on coal rim of it. We do not advise him to do it. If he and iron ore they had simply submitted to a necessity created by the corrupt combination the periphery should kick himself away over it which the President is willing to reward. They into the Gulf of Mexico, the cry "Man over show also that the President himself was not board," would create much more excitement in favor of the sugar duty a short time ago, for than his threat to cut Texas loose and make

self more popular than he ever has been had be denounced the Bill of Sale without reserve, and a great price for Texas, and, having "bought then plainly warned Congress that he would into an assessment," a greater for keeping her; not approve the fruit of such corruption. Had he told Congress the maked truth, that it had thrown away its chance to do anything in harmony with Democratic principles, and could no told, with the thermometer where it is to-day, longer serve the country in any better way than that Texas was going to move away bodily by postponing all tariff legislation until another session, millions of American workingmen would have thanked the President, however widely differing from him in opinion regarding the tariff. But his letter had no such stalwart and untlinelding distinctness of purpose. rouses so sharp a fight between the President and his party in the Senate that the passage of the Bill of Sale or no change of tariff what-

ever is now the apparent alternative. The personalities which enriched the debate in the Senate are not of great public consequence, but Mr. Hill had such an overwhelming advantage in defending the President against the entire body of Democratic Senators that it is no wonder the forenste honors rested with him. To win votes is quite another matter, and it is an open question whether sheer desperation may not now drive some Senators to stick to the bill and the dictates of caucus who would otherwise have yielded to the President's appeal. In the end, according to present indications, the Democratic party will have to abandon the attempt to change the tariff this year, or else it will have to send to the President a bill which he cannot sign without personal humiliation and disgrace, and which will cover the party with dishonor if it becomes a law.

# THE CANDID FRIEND.

Senator Hill was a unique, solltary figure on the Democratic side when the Bill of Sale was under consideration by the combine of fortythree. He voted steadily against various clauses and sections of the revised measure, which involved repudiation of Democratic principles and pledges, and he received no aid from the President in his protracted fight for party consistency. Now that the President has violated all precedents in interfering with the precegatives of the legislative branch of the Govern ment, and endangered the passage of the Gor man bill and possibly blocked all tariff legisla tion for the session, Senator Hill has chivalrously sprung to his defence and presumably embarrassed him with assistance. The Senator has been acting for months as the judicious mentor of the Democratic party and warning it against a cowardly, abject surrender to Trusts and Populists. He now assumes the functions of the President's candid friend. We doubt very much whether his services in the latter capacity will meet with any heartler appreciation from the President than his pleas for Democratic consistency received from his colleagues in the

The Senator, who had the courage to vote against a measure involving a betraval of Democratic pledges to the country, assumes that the President will be equally brave and consistent. With a degree of candor, which may be described as fairly stark naked, he asserts that the President cannot approve the Senate bill after what he has written in his remarkable letter. "He arraigns the Senate," says the candid friend, "and intimates that the enactment "of the Senate bill means party perfidy and party "dishonor. These are strong words, which the

"letter, unusual and unprecedented in its char- the dollar of what it has cost us. Take it, "acter and method of promulgation though it Hogg, and stop talking, "may be, nevertheless clearly foreshadows a vetoof the Senate bill, even if the House should "finally concur in our amendments." Measured by Senator Hill's own idea of consistency, the "Keep cool" is timely advice in such weather | President would be under moral obligation to yeto the measure which he has condemned with scathing denunciation. But he may not have party loyalty and foreshadows a veto.

Senator Hill naturally expresses hearty aption of free raw materials. He had stood almost alone in the Senate in voting against amendments in violation of that principle, when the President might have powerfully aided him, but did not choose to do so. He now pronounces the President's judgment as indisputably right on this question, and calls upon his Democratic colleagues to yield at once to the requirements of party faith and public honor. It was doubtless a congenial task for the Senator, who had fought the Gorman bill almost single handed and without ever being compelled to abandon Democratic ground, to turn upon the falthless and treacherous Cuckoo Senators and to quote the President's arraignment of their betrayal of party pledges. He had fairly earned the enjoyment which he plainly derived from using the President's letter as a whip to lash them into line and to force them to retreat. But it is not probable that the President binself will be entertained by Senator Hill's tribute to the slacertiy of his motives and the patriotism and consistency of his course; and possibly the new ally whom he has secured in the Senate will be an unmanageable and troublesome one in many

respects: For Senator Hill is as candid and outspoken now as he was when he warned his Democratic colleagues that they were converting New York, Connecticut and New-Jersey into Republican States. He defends the President's position in proposition, but is too shrewd to approve of the "It was a "and arraignment." As a candid friend he cancourse in promulgating his views is unprece-"flames of discord," We strongly suspect that the right to be the candid friend.

#### LET US SELL TEXAS.

The proposition of Governor Hogg, of Texas, to take out of the Union the large tract of counin large type under scarchends, embellished with pictures of himself in various attitudes which he had projected, were tucked away under a date line with a commonplace title and standing the fact that the American people paid and notwithstanding all that Hogg and the rest of them keep saying about how much bigger she is than the rest of the country if they were either over into Mexico or out into the Carib bean Sea, they would simply say, "Let her go, Gallagher," and keep right on fanning them-

This proposition of Hogg's was made on the occasion of the breaking up of the annual encampment of the State troops the other day It occurred in the course of a speech accepting a gold watch presented to him by the troops Let us hope it was one of the early Waterbury watches which occupy most of the owner's time in winding. For a man of Horg's physical activity and intellectual uncertainty a Waterbury watch of the early sort would be a boonthe winding of it keeps him so long from some thing else. Hogg's trouble at the time this watch was turned over to him was the invasion of State rights by President Cleveland during the Debs domination. He told the militia who had given him the watch, and who probably had no idea of being talked to in that way because of it, that the country was on the eve of a bloody revolution, in which everything would be dismembered, including the Federal Union. "In that event," he said, "I want to see Texas fall on her feet and live under her old Constitution of 1836 as a Republic." He had telegraphed President Cleveland, he said, immediately after the troops were ordered to Illinois that he must not call out troops in Texas, as Texas could and would protect property and preserve peace with her civil officers, and if they failed, then by her own military. He would have no interference by the Federal authorities in Texas so long as he was Governor. The report says that the militia were not deeply impressed with the Governor's speech. This may likewise have been on account of the weather. Nothing is very impressive when the thermometer is so near par. Then maybe Hogg was drunk. But

we dislike to think so in this weather, As soon as the weather gets a little better adapted to the discussion of exciting topics or Hogg gets sober-if that is really what alls him At occurs to us that this proposition of his to set up Texas as an independent Republic under the Constitution of 1836 might be seriously considered. We remember what a useful purpose Texas served prior to her admission to the Union. It was such a handy place for people in "the States" who had made mistakes of one kind and another to go to. And to stay and make a society of their own. Should Hogg set her up again on the old basis, and the terms of the extradition treaties should be fairly liberal, we have no doubt that a few years would see her population largely increased by an influx from "the States" of a class of people which could be assimilated with the utmost case in Texas and could be gratefully spared elsewhere. "General" Coxey could lead several millions and "General" Debs several millions more. The "Republic" wouldn't be lonesome. Of course Hogg would expect to pay this country something for Texas after all that we have paid out for that beautiful land. He is too high-toned to think of stealing it. We have no idea that the country would make hard conditions. Sup-

to authorize an expenditure of three-quarters of President would not use toward a measure that and let Hogg have the whole boundless para-"he ever expected afterward to approve. This dise for, say, the hundredth part of a mill on

JUSTICE TO ONE AND ALL.

business of the country has been restored to a nearly normal condition, but at those points and elsewhere a large number of persons are still animated by a rancorous and turbulent spirit, which at every opportunity breaks out in acts of violence. Thus at Hammond, Ind., on Thursday night, a mob of several hundred rioters attacked a Lake Shore freight train, drew coupling pins, cut the brake hose and set many of the cars on fire. Two militia companies finally dispersed the mob, put out the flames and sent the train forward under a heavy guard. Governor Matthews, warned by this and similar ineldents, has resolved to keep the State troops on duty at Hammond for the present. In Chicago comparative quiet prevails, but it is apparently due to the presence of soldlers prepared for any emergency. A number of prominent citizens have asked the President not to withdraw the United States troops, believing that they are still needed, and though he has decided, it is said, to refuse their request, hav-Ing doubtless been advised by officers in command on the spot that the State and local authorities are competent to deal with the situation, whatever it may be, their apprehension has a substantial basis. At other more or less important railroad centres, and indeed at intervals throughout a considerable part of the West, the disposition of strikers would unquestionably lead them into crime if they were not restrained by fear of the consequences.

Meanwhile Debs and a large number of his insurrectionists have been indicted, and the law is prepared to vindicate its complete supremacy over them. Fortunately, Grand Juries are neither atraid nor indisposed to do their duty. and the courts, we hope and believe, will proceed firmly in every case. It may be that some persons who did not hesitate to declare themselves on the side of order while the troubles were at their height may be moved by compassion to urge, now that the strike is practically over and many misguided men are in distress because of their folly, that legal procoodings ought to be dropped, or at least that great leniency ought to be shown to the accused. We cannot take this view of the case. If there were no other cause for an unfituching prosecution of the leaders who have been and may be indicted for offences against the law, the persistence of the spirit which they evoked and its eruption in acts of violence at Hammond and elsewhere would prove the necessity of doing complete justice to the guilty. So far as is known, not a single individual consplenously culiar. His colleagues and the President have identified with the insurrection under Debs has evinced a sign of regret for his share in that shameful uprising, nor even a particle of sorrow at the murders in which they all virtually cooperated, and the manifold distresses which they combined to inflict upon countless innocent persons. They all protest against arrest and prosecution, but not one of them gives the

slightest evidence of repentance. It is obviously no time to advise a relaxation of the rigors of the law. These men will be amply protected in their rights by the courts. including their right to be set at liberty unless their guilt is legally established. But the people also have rights in the case. It is their right to demand that the law shall take its course, that every man properly indicted shall be impartially tried, and that every man convicted after such a trial shall be condemned to suffer an adequate penalty. Weak compassion for those who have strennously endeavored to overturn free institutions by defying the laws under which they exist is miserable cruelty to the people of the United States, including all the dehided victims of wicked labor leaders.

# A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF QUINCY.

The unnoticed apparition in Washington some ten days ago of a statesman who once attract-Hon. Josiah Quincy slipped into town one sultry afterneon, mooned about a little while and subsequently slipped out again without making a single ripple on the surface of events, or impressing anybody but his landlady. No newspaper seems to have recorded the event. Not even the most forlorn and jaded office-seeker is described as having experienced a sensation The small politicians who formerly thrilled and trembled beneath his glance were not aware of him. The magnates of the Administration looked another way. He blew in, he lingered, and he mizzled. That was all.

Was it chance, was it the trony of colneidence, that the National Lithographing Company yielded up its feeble life on the very day that Quincy struck the town? Did that ill-starred corporation die by accident on that particular day, or had Quincy been summoned to attend its dissolution? In all probability we shall never know. The whole chapter in which the National Lithographing Company figures is a chapter of unbroken mystery. We have never yet been told exactly what relations subsisted between it and Quincy. An investigation was set on foot with a view to gratifying public curiosity and enriching contemporaneous history, but just as the proceedings became feverish they were summarily arrested. Quincy himself professed a burning anxiety to immerse his fellow-citizens in information, and his fellow citizens awaited the freshet with an impatience that was little short of hysterical. But nothing came of it. The flow went dry. Investigation fainted on the threshold. Quincy disappeared In the direction of Boston, and the National Lithographing Company took to its bed of pain. The same impenetrable gloom that veiled its cradle and its nursery pursued it to its grave. We know only that the National Lithographing Company was born at about the proper time after Josiah Quincy's connection with official patronage, that it languished as Josiah lost his grip, and that, with Josiah permanently with drawn, it died.

But Quincy went to Washington, whether by chance or by design, on the very day that the Lithographing Company breathed its last. He was there unnoticed, uncared for, unremarked, Among men who once enveloped him in solici tude, and amidst scenes of which he was former ly the central figure, he moved last week as thoroughly without recognition as though he was invisible. From a giant he had withered to a manikin. From a stormeloud he had shrank into a flyspeck. He was forgotten! Wash ington is nothing if not charitable,

In view of the fact that the Hawalian Republie has been formally proclaimed, some action on Mr. Cleveland's part would seem to be imperative. His trouble will probably be in deciding whether to issue a message of congratulation or take out an injunction requiring Hawali to

Even Debs is no longer out. At least the jailer says he isn't.

Nevertheless, Mr. Peffer's heart still beats warmly for his native land. That much is made clear by the fact that his name is still on the

The texture of Mr. Gresham's diplomatic policy seems all the more extraordinary when conpose, then, we lay Texas on the bargain counter Judge Gresham's unabridged opinion on Secretary Gresham's diplomacy would make mighty interesting reading.

The confession of the Democratic members of the Tariff Conference of their inability to agree upon the essential features of a compromise measure is a characteristic exhibition of the shoddy statesmanship which regards protection Excepting at a few points, the transportation as an expedient rather than as a principle. It is an impeachment of the whole Democratic manner and method of dealing with the question. The episode is merely another demonstration that the Democracy is structurally unequal to that the Democracy is structurally that the Lask of organizing an economic policy which Rosebery replied to him at once with much in shall be National in character and equitable in dignation but in decorous language. The Radits application.

> There is no duty on harmony, but it is as scarce in the Democratic tariff conference as if there were a prohibitory rate on it.

It is not surprising that State officials have felt at liberty to disregard the requirements of the Civil Service law, seeing that there is no penalty provided for violating it. Other States have not made the same mistake in this respect that New-York has. There is no room for difference of opinion on the question of the desirability of amending the law on this point.

Sovereign's place is in fall alongside of Debs.

That Democratic Senators should violently oppose the proposed reopening of the investigation of the Sugar Trust scandal is by no means surprising. The fact is that the Democratic ox is the only creature that would stand in danger of being gored by any such proceeding.

Great numbers of valuable lives are lost in the water every summer by the most deplorable carelessness. All children ought to be taught swim. But all children, whether they can swim or not, and all grown people, also, ought to be cautioned against taking reckless risks in the water Children or adults who go in bath ng without knowing the depth of the water, and without knowledge or currents or of undertow are foolishly endangering their lives. Silly pranks in rowboats and stupid neglect of squalls n sallboats ought to be avoided with as much are as people show in trying to escape from earthquakes, cyclones and explosions. These suggestions may seem like ordinary platitudes but look over the lists of fatal accidents in the water, and see how many of them were brought about by the most idiotic and imbecile carelessness, by the contemptuous disregard of the simplest precautions.

The Democratic conferrers will undoubtedly onsuit, but they shudder at the bare thought

The elevated railroad service in this town seems to grow worse steadily. To make as many enemies as possible and as few friends as posdble seems to be the chief purpose of the managers. Why do the directors refuse to light their cars as the cable-cars are lighted? Why do they try to drive away passengers by running an insufficient number of trains, and by making travel on stilts as uncomfortable and unpleas ant as possible?

Lord Rosebery remarked a few weeks ago in reply to the persons who had censured him for his connection with the turf, that he was not ashamed of owning a good horse. Well, Ladas, winner of the English Derby this year, is undoubtedly a pretty good horse. But it is now perfectly clear that Isinglass, winner of last ear's Derby, is a much better one, for he has defeated Ladas decisively and brilliantly in two important stakes. Isinglass has displayed so marvellous a speed and staying power in his races, both last year and this year, that he must be looked upon as probably the best horse in training anywhere in the world-one of the great horses of the century, in fact.

Something like essification of the conscience is what alls the Sugar Trust Senators. It is progressive and incurable, but it may be mitigated by resignation.

The diplomacy of Gresham is of the mysterious sort that strains at a Hawaiian gnat and

In these days og extremely low steerage rates, the immigration officials ought to enforce with the strictest rigor the law against the landing of criminals, paupers, rascals and nulsances of all kinds. It cannot be disputed that thousands of injurious and pestilential rufflans are brought to this country in the steerage every year. It is true that the valuable and usefu immigrants far outnumber the worthless scoundrels. But nearly all of our Anarchists, our conscienceless agitators, our mob leaders, our enemies of social order, come to us in the steerage quarters of the Atlantic steamship lines. These ompanies are far too unscrupulous in encourage ing their agents abroad to induce the vilest hu man riffraff and refuse of Europe to buy passage tickets to the United States. Most of our riots, most of our outbreaks have their origin in the wretches who cross the ocean in the steerage. Our immigration laws ought to be made far more exacting and drastic, and they ought to be enforced with constant energy, thorough-

# PERSONAL.

Mrs. Elizabeth Spencer, a colored woman of Providence, R. I., has just celebrated her hundredth birthday. She was born in this State, when the

Miss Hamilton, of India, who has just been ap pointed the physician of the harem of the Ameer of Afghanistan, will be accompanied wherever she goes by a personal guard of six native soldiers. Senator Hawley has been thirty-six years in active

iewspaper service in Hartford, Conn. The late President Carnot of France, according to French papers, was never baptized. He belonged, it is said, to the Theophilanthropists, founded by La Revillère Lepaux. Among the original mem-bers of the sect was Lazare Carnot, grandfather of the President.

General Francis A. Walker has declined the Presidency of the League for the Restriction of Immigration.

Cardinal Gallmberti has been named Keeper of the Archives of the Pope; Cardinal Ruggiero, Secretary of the Breves, and Cardinal Vincenz Naumitrele, Prefect for the Administration of the Propaganda Fide.

There is a movement on foot to erect a monument to the late Henry C. Work, who wrote "Marching Through Georgia." In "The Woman at Home," Frederika Mac-

donald says that the original of M. Pelet and M. Paul, in Charlotte Brontë's "The Professor" and 'Villette," is still living. "Thirty years ago," says, "that is to say, seven years after Charlotte Bronte's death, and nineteen years after she had quitted the Pensionnat in the Rue d'Isabelle, I was nyself a schoolgirl in the classrooms, where among the influences in the air was the knowledge that a femous woman of genius, unrecognized, had many years ago matured her gifts of intellect and imagination under our own much-esteemed profe-M. Heger, as I recollect him, nineteen years after he was Charlotte Bronte's actual teacher, was very much what she described him to be in one of her earlier letters (May, 1842) a man of power as to mind, but very choleric and irritable as to temper. Choleric and irritable he certainly was; but a man of an extraordinarily tender heart, as

but a man of an extraordinarily tender heart, as well as a powerful mind, whose most terrible moods and his moods were sometimes terrible—would suddenly melt and soften at the spectacle of any token of genuine distress. But what an admirable master he was—a man of genius born to the vocation of tencher! M. Héger, I am happy to say, is still living. Within the last few months the feetheness of his great age has, to some extent, crept over the indomitable mind, that resisted its attacks until now with characteristic courage and vigor. But, after all, vigorous and indomitable, and above all supremely lovable, he will always live on for readers of Charlotte Bronts under the transfigured and idealized form of M. Paul."

ANARCHISM IN ENGLAND

THE NEW PROPOSAL FOR DEALING WITH IT-THE ATTITUDE OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND HIS ATTACK ON LORD SALISBURY.

London, July 2 What Lord Salisbury said on Friday last in the House of Lords touching Anarchists in England has raised such a tempest that the matter de serves to be considered with some care. Lord cal and Socialistic organs replied next morning with still more indignation and in language very far from decorous. Both Lord Rosebery and these singular supporters of his in the press seem to me to have accused Lord Salisbury of saying what he did not say, and to have missed the real point. Let us see what the language really was and what is that new policy with respect to allen Anarchists which Lord Salisbury proposes and Lord Rosebery does not reject. For it is probable that a crisis has been reached and that the moderate men of both parties see that a new danger has to be dealt with by new methods. The old methods and the old traditions are worn out.

The plain question for the English is whether the right of asylum, traditional in this country, for political offenders against foreign Governments, is or is not to include Anarchists. There can be no doubt what the answer would be to the question stated in this form. Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury would both say no. But it involves a further question, namely: If England is not to be an asylum for Anarchists, will she take such steps and pass such laws as will effect. ually deny to foreign Anarchists the right of asylum in England, or effectually prevent their enjoying an asylum here? To that question Lord Salisbury answers "Yes, such steps ought to be taken; such laws ought to be passed." Lord Rosebery says he will think about it, and meantime he deplores Lord Salisbury's language.

The rebuke which the Prime Minister addressed to the late Prime Minister, whether just or not confuses the issue. Whether Lord Salisbury used too strong language is not the rea! point; though from the emphasis which Lord Rosebery laid on it, anybody might think it the real point. Lord Salisbury arraigned England, said his opponent. The English, who believe themselves to be the most practical of manking, are sometimes led away by sentiment as easily as the French, It is creditable to them that they are. A nation which is not patriotic is not a nation. A nation which does not resent an imputation from . high quarter upon Itself and its conduct and character will presently be found to have no character to defend. If the imputation is false it is easily resented. If it be true, there must be amendment as well as patriotic indignation, or the patriotic indignation will do more harm than good.

Lord Salisbury said two things which gave offence. First:

The worst part of it is that these enterprises, so far as we can judge, are to a great extent prepared and organized on this soil. So far as we know, much of the material products by which these crimes have been effected have been manufactured here.

England is to a great extent the headquarters, the base from which the Anarchist operations are conducted, the laboratory in which their contrivances are perfected.

Upon the strength of these passages it was that Lord Rosebery told Lord Salisbury that he had ient his support to the contention that England has "fostered" the anarchical attempts against the lives of foreign sovereigns and statesmen on the Continent. There is nothing in Lord Sails bury's speech about fostering. The point of the whole speech is not that England fosters Anarchist attempts, but that, while she condemns them and while the authorities do what they can to repress them, the Government is not armed with powers adequate to repress the attempts and deal with the criminals. "I never said we were willing harborers of these men," retorical Lord Salisbury. Still, the phrase he used is so rhetorical and so picturesque that the English could not be expected to like it. They know it will long be quoted. They will hear it re-echoed by the enemies of England all over the Continent, and there is no part of the Continent where she has not enemies. So even Lord Salisbury's friends guage should have been so vivid. He seems to have meant that the murder of President Carnot was planned here. "There is no proof of that," replied Lord Roseberry-"no evidence except the mere gossip of the Press." Well, there is no

proof, and "the mere gossip of the Press" is, if you like, presumption the other way. But Lord Salisbury did not say it was proved, and Lord Rosebery is aware of the strong antecedent probability that all these Anarchist crimes are concerted. They are the result of combination and of conspiracy, and where are they so likely to be hatched as in a country which offers to the criminals facilities not to be found elsewhere in Europe? It is not enough to plead, as the Prime Minister does, that the English Government do their best to "supervise" the Anarchists and to arrest-not them, but their proceedings. The English Government do their best with the powers they have, but if those powers were insufficient, as experience proves them to be, their plain duty is to ask Parliament for further powers. And I imagine it will be felt abroad, and perhaps in America as well as in Europe, that the First Minister of the Crown would have been better advised in expending some of his own energy in converting his own followers to a belief in the necessity of legislation, rather than squandering it all on the leaders of the opposition who, in this matter, undoubtedly sought to strengthen, and

not to weaken the Government. There is nothing in common between the right of asylum for political offenders and for Anarchists. So far as I know, there is but one important English fournal which regards, or seems to regard, Anarchist methods as political, or Anarchists as entitled to the immunities which English custom and tradition award to those whose offences are in truth political. "The Chronicle" is the one journal which has risen to the dizzy height of describing the assassin of President Carnot as his political opponent. That is not a view likely to gain many adherents in England.

Says Lord Salisbury, with force and truth: It is an insult to Garibaldi or Kossuth to men-

tion their names in the same breath as the men who raise our horror now.

It is a mere clinging to a tradition, of which the bare pretence survives, to say that because we have always granted the right of asylum to patriots and rebels, however mistaken they have been, therefore we should continu grant the right of asylum to those who live i habitual conspiracy of assassination.

That is the issue, and what concerns Christendom is to see on which side the leaders of party and of epinion in England are to be found. The bill proposed by the Conservative leader is a bill to give the Secretary of State the power of expelling "any foreigner whose presence in this country is either dangerous to the public peace here, or is likely to promote the commission of crimes elsewhere." That is in itself a very moderate, not to say modest, proposal. Great Britain is the only great Power in Europe which does not confer upon her Government the right to expe aliens. It is perfectly arguable that this right is inherent in all governments, and requires as statutory permission for its exercise. However be, all other governments have it, and England has it not, and so long as she has it not she cannot very well complain if she is regarded abroad as an asylum for Anarchists if not for Anarchy. Notoriously, Anarchists and other criminals are shipped off to England by other governments because she has, first, no law to prohibit their landing, and, secondly, no law by which they can be turned out after they have landed. Lord Rosebery alleges that as a kind of excuse for his own country. In the minds of others it but aggravates her offence against the comity of nations, or her indifference to it.